REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,266.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rools for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander John Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875. August 1875.

Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	7	,, Masulipatam	21
,, Narrakel	11	,, Coconada	22
,, Alleppey	12	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Tuticorin	13	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Colombo	14	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Negapatam	17	,, False Point	25
,, Pondicherry	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Amboyna, or Macassar, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, MOHUMRA, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BARREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1091 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander C. C. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875. 1875.

Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves BUSHIRE	
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Muscat	18	,, Fao	30
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bushire	Sept. 1
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Fao	26	,, Muscat	9
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Gwadur	10
,, Bussrah Arrive	27	,, Kurrachee	14
		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 4 P.M.

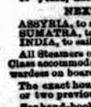
The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sandeman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,091 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander C. C. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Exclusive Wines
Suez	30	20	9	
Port Said	32	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	35	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	Without Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 469 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, sailing at regular intervals.
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July 1875. Agents.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickroe Gully.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of hand-some Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day keyless escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.	
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2493	450	6th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	4'0	13th	Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torlock	1451	220	20th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th	Southampton.
				Sept.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2203	400	3rd	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,784 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which to be produced at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of fancy and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

Marble slabs of 2d, 1st, 18 by 18, 12 by 12.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Colored Prints.
1 Bale Grey T Cloth.
4 Cases White Mulls.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The following ILLUMINATION DEVICES (for Gas), viz. "CROWNS," "PRINCE OF WALES PLUMES," WITH RIBBON and MOTTO," "STARS," &c. &c., may be hired for the Illuminations during H. R. H.'s visit.

For terms and further particulars apply to E. T. & Co., at the Office of this Paper.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE PRINCE'S PLUMES in PAPIER MACHE, very elegant, sharp, light and durable for many years in any weather, 10 inches high, plain, 9s., decorated in the proper heraldic colours, best gilt, &c. 5s. extra; 24 inches high 21s., extra for decoration 10s 6d; 48 inches high 63s., extra for decoration 21s. each; add 10 per cent. on plain prices for case.

To insure execution in time, orders must be sent immediately accompanied by cash and guarantee for freight per steamer.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE OF WALES & MES all sizes. Address the Papier Mache Company, Limited, 21, Wellington Street, Strand, London, makers to the Royal Family. Established 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on various dates by the Undersigned in the current month for CERTAIN ANNUAL CONTRACTS for 1876-77. Full particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd August 1875.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is REMOVED to No. 26, APOLLO STREET.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SADANUND BALGRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Five per Share will be payable to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the COMMITTEE APPOINTED at the PUBLIC MEETING on the 3rd inst., to ARRANGE for the RECEPTION of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
RUGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries to the Committee.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NOTICE.—ALLY EFFINDEE, PHYSICIAN and OCULIST, practising for years in Persia, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, in all of which places he has earned great reputation for his many cures of difficult diseases in the EYE, has arrived in Bombay where he intends practising for a time. Persons desirous of consulting him can do the same at his residence from 7 A.M. till 12 noon, or if required he can himself call at gentlemen's houses. Advice and medicine given gratis to those not being able to pay for the same. No. 1, Bora Bazar Street, Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY CONSIGNMENTS of the above, selected from the last Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES WALLACE, Pro. Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1876.—NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 74 & 79 of ACT III. of 1872.—The public are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS situated within the City is COMPLETED for the year 1876, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to REVISE the same on and after the 23rd instant.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 20th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 5th August 1875.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good dog cart horse and a pretty mover under saddle.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15¾ high, broken to saddle and harness, up to weight.

A Ligh Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger (regimental certificate may be had).

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3, recently imported.

An Iron Grey Galloway, 3 years, 14 high, a very promising horse.

A Grey Australian Gelding, a capital hack and good fencer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT, 6 WILL. IV. c. 54.

Chief Office—1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Directors.

John Farley Leith, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Chairman.
William Norris Nicholson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

George Henry Brown, Esq. | Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng. | John Jackson, M.D.
Henry Walford Green, Esq. | Sir Rowland M. Stephenson.
Charles Frevville Surtees, Esq.

Auditors.

Sir Antonio Brady. | John K. J. Hichens, Esq.
Major Walter G. Stirling.

Bankers.

Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares and Co.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Chaun'rell, Pollock and Mason.

Medical Adviser.—Sir George Bu.lows, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Actuary and Secretary.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., | Charles Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., | and
F. A. Owen, Esq., | W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

REPORT TO THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS.

Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1875.

The Directors have to report that the estimated Surplus Funds beyond the sum of £768,170 19s. 9d. (the total of the several calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities), amount to £265,315 8s. 3d., as against £252,702 18s. 8d., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The proportion of these Surplus Funds, proposed to be divided in the current year, will allow the holders of all Participating Policies six years in force a Cash Bonus applicable to a Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Year's Premiums from 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876, thus reducing their Premium for the year to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the Twelfth Year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have amounted to Fifty per cent.

The Annual Cash Returns, or Reductions per cent. upon the Annual Premiums, English and Indian, have been as follows from the commencement of the Society:—

1831-Nil.	1843-50	1852-45	1861-45	1870-50
1832-Nil.	1844-50	1853-45	1862-45	1871-50
1833-Nil.	1845-50	1854-45	1863-47½	1872-50
1834-Nil.	1846-47	1855-40	1864-50	1873-50
1835-Nil.	1847-40	1856-33⅓	1865-50	1874-50
1836-Nil.	1848-42½	1857-33⅓	1866-50	1875-50
1837-Nil.	1849-42½	1858-33⅓	1867-50	
1838-60	1850-42½	1859-33⅓	1868-50	
1839-Nil.	1851-45	1860-45	1869-50	
1840-60				
1841-60				
1842-60				

The Cash Bonus, apportioned amongst Policyholders at the Meetings held on the second Wednesday in May of each year, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium or to the addition to the sum originally assured of an annual Bonus, proportionately larger than such reduction, but payable only when the Policy becomes a claim by death. The option exercised by the Policyholder on the first occasion of participation in profits, regulates the method of application of his share of profits at all future annual divisions.

Under the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated Surplus Fund of £265,315 8s. 3d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, becomes divisible during the current year, 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876. The amount of Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £49,000, being £3,500 more than last year's division. Three-fourths of this sum of £49,000 are applicable as cash payments to reduction of the Premiums of the Assured for the current year, or to the addition of Reversionary Bonuses to their Policies; and the remaining One fourth as a Bonus to Proprietors. A sum of £37,639 7s. 1d. would be necessary to admit of a further reduction of 50 per cent. in the Premiums on all Policies now entitled to participate; and as the Assured's Three-fourths of £49,000 will provide £36,750, there will be a balance of £289 7s. 1d. to deduct from the Policyholders' "Assurance Fund Suspense Account," which will thereby be decreased to £4,710 7s. 8d.

The Bonus to Proprietors, as recommended by the Board, will enable a Dividend to be declared of £2 per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for which guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. The Balance left, after providing for Dividend, will admit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account being further increased to £7,375. The payments of Dividend and Interest are both free from deduction for Income-tax.

The New Policies issued during the year amounted to 204 in number. The Amount assured by these Policies was £221,757, producing an Annual Premium of £10,298 19s. 4d. The above amount assured is inclusive of a sum of £23,000 effected with Policies by Reversionary Bonuses accepted instead of reduced premiums.

The total number of Policies issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1874 was—11,223 Policies for £10,134,369 15s. 5d.

The total Amount of New Premiums, after deduction of all the annual reductions, received from 1831 to 1874, was—£2,881,257 7s. 1d.

When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—3,327 Policies for £3,269,527 7s. 2d.

Of this total amount of £3,269,527 2s. 2d. of subsisting Assurances, a total sum of £229,477 remains re-assured in other Offices as surplus risks.

During the past year there have been New Claims under 71 Policies issued on 82 lives, to the amount of £71,686 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, after allowing for £2,963 4s. 4d., outstanding claims provided for in full in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year.

The Total Amount of Claims paid since the establishment of the Society in the year 1834, has been 2,211 Policies upon 1,737 lives for the sum of £1,145,745 14s. 9d.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., May 12, 1875.

[First Schedule.]

REVENUE ACCOUNT of the Universal Life Assurance Society, for the Year ended 31st December, 1874, in England, and 30th November, 1874, in India (including Receipts and Expenditure at Head Office in London, and at the four Branch Offices of the Society in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.)

1st Jan., 1874 in England, and 1st Dec. 1873 in India.	£	s. d.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year	971,942	10 10
Premiums (after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums)	121,670	12 6
Consideration for Annuities granted	*Nil.*	
Interest and Dividends	42,613	10 7
Other Receipts:—		
Profit on Annual Valuation	7,857	15 10
	£1,144,094	9 9

31st Dec. 1873 in England, and 30th Nov. in India.	£	s. d.
Claims under Policies (after deduction of Sums re-assured)	71,886	17 8
Surrenders	1,599	12 6
Annuities	181	10 0
Commissions at Head and Branch Offices	3,743	3 7
Expenses of Management at Head and Branch Offices	9,757	16 1
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	12,250	0 0
Other Payments, viz:—		
CASH Bonus to Policyholders	32,096	16 5
Income Tax	392	16 10
Amount of Funds at the end of the Year, as per Second Schedule	1,012,185	16 8
	£1,144,094	9 9

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

[Second Schedule.]

BALANCE SHEET of the Universal Life Assurance Society, on the 31st December, 1874, in England, and, on the 30th November, 1874, in India.

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Dr. Liabilities.	£	s. d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up	50,000	0 0
Assurance Fund:—Including—		
Calculated present value of Life Policies	£673,941	0 0
Calculated present value of Annuities	1,398	0 0
Balance or Surplus Reserve Fund as per Annual Valuation	265,315	8 3
Making Total Assurance Funds	940,654	8 3
Reserve for Reduction of Premiums to 12th May, 1875, allotted at last division of profits, but not yet received by Policyholders at dates of this account	15,667	5 8
Assurance Fund Suspense Account	739	2 9
Proprietors' Suspense Fund Account	5,125	0 0
Total Funds, as per First Schedule	1,012,185	16 8
Other Sums owing by the Society, viz:—		
Claims admitted, but not paid	19,933	4 4
Proprietors' Dividends unpaid	1,737	7 0
	£1,033,488	8 0

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Cr. Assets.	£	s. d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom	215,865	16 6
Ditto, ditto, out of the United Kingdom	1,837	19 6
Loans on the Society's Policies	19,890	7 9
Investments:—		
In British Government Securities	31,821	6 4
Indian Govt. Securities £185 529 6 10		
Colonial Govt. Securities 176,76 6 14 6		
	366,236	1 4
Foreign Government Securities	*Nil.*	
Railway and other debentures	93,989	18 4
Ditto Shares (Preference)	66,850	0 0
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks	10,975	0 0
House Property (*Freehold Premises in London*)	14,000	0 0
Other Investments, viz:—		
Mortgages on Town and District Rates	121,123	16 9
Loans on Reversionary Charges	3,000	0 0
Reversionary Interests bought	15,115	0 0
Loans on Personal Security with Life Policies	455	17 8
Temporary Loans on Indian Govt. Securities	33,598	18 0
Agents' Balances	543	11 6
Outstanding Premiums	1,998	5 0
Interest due (*Accrued*)	13,517	14 2
Cash on Deposit at Bankers	15,643	1 8
Cash in hand and on current account	8,901	8 7
Bills of Exchange and Country Bankers' Drafts	233	17 7
	£1,033,488	8 0

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A FRESH STOCK of Superior Round and Oval FOOT BALLS FOR SALE. ROWLAND & Co., 19 Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, just arrived from England, one BULL & MASTIFF DOG, BLACK & TAN TERRIER, BULL TERRIER, FOX TERRIER: all are first class breed. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Imperial Hotel, 2, Nesbit Lane.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-12 per dozen respectively. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at FINLAY, MUIR & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belasais Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T

Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

INDIAN BRANCH:

Central Office: 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

F. S. Collis, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Lyall, Dennie & Co., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Officer—Dr. Ewart.
Agents—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY.

Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks,	Fiddle Pattern,	£s. d.	2d. per oz.
Ditto.	ditto. Queen's do.	£s. d.	6d. ,,

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH AUGUST 1875.

THE report of yesterday's Cotton Market in Liverpool shows a more distinct improvement than we have had since the previous fall first set in, two months ago. Reuter's message says that the market closed with a hardening tendency, sales 15,000 bales, but the alteration in prices gives a better indication of the actual position than anything else. Fair Dhollera is quoted 1/16d; Fair Oomrawuttee G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid. Orleans ¼d. per lb. higher.

This morning's market opened quieter: probable sales 15,000, actual imports 10,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York does not quote futures which may therefore be considered unchanged, but Mid. Uplands on the spot is given at 14¾, an advance of ¼ cent per lb. The day's receipts at the ports were 400 bales, against 600 last year, making 1,200 against 2,800 bales for the four days. The Stocks at the ports were 115,000 bales, showing a reduction of 8,000 bales since Friday last.

Piece Goods in Manchester so far show no signs of improvement, Reuter's report being quiet but unchanged, the quotations in every respect the same as last given.

General Produce in London was unaltered yesterday, but apparently firm.

CONSOLS this morning were quoted at 94⅛.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been very little doing, but rates still continue to show a firmer tendency. There is no apparent reason at the moment to warrant an advance, but the market in the immediate future will most probably be guided by the level at which Council drafts are allotted in London to-day. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9d. 19-32 per rupee.		
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 1/32	"	
Credits 3	" "	1s. 10d. 1/16	"
Documents 3	" "	1s. 10d. 1/8	"

For Bills on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change whatever to notice.

SHARES to-day have been steady, but with the exception of an advance of a half per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which now stand at 48½ per cent. premium, and a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in Spinning and Weaving Scrip, there is no change in quotations.

COTTON is firm, a moderate enquiry having been experienced to-day for export but only at former figures. The receipts yesterday were 135 bales, making 1,063 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are quite unaltered. Steamers find it very difficult to go on with their loading at almost any figure owing to the limited quantity of cargo offering, and the Accrington is still quoted at £2 per ton for small lots.

PIECE Goods continue quiet without change in values. The demand both from first and second hands is most limited, and there seems little chance of an improvement yet awhile.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay	742½
9,250	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	250
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and Chirs	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,1 5
2,500	100	all	...	Free Land & Per Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	ps.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co
200	2,000	1,160	90	ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee
100	500	all	18	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co
250	1,000	200,000	...		Alfred Mills Co
150	12,000	11,200	200	p	Apollo Press Co
175	1,000	all	...		Bellary
158	500	all	60	ps	Beraz Company (New)
1,000	500	all	20	p.c.	Bombay Cotton Co
400	250	all	8	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co
400	1,500	all	37½	ps	Carwar Co
230	250	all	...		Cocanada Press Co
500	1,888	all	175	ps	Colaba Press Co
500	300	all	Nil.		Dhollera P. & G. Co
352	1,000	all	...		East India Press Co
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200		Fort Press Co
300	2,000	2,000	15	ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company
300	500	all	100	ps	French Press Co
1,150	...	1,400	100	ps	Imperial Press Co
3,136	400	250	60	ps	Mahomed Press & Ginning Co
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co. Ld
120	..	1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press
300	500	all	100	ps	Sassoon's Press Co
400	500	750	135	ps	Scinde Press Co. Ld
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited
150	850	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co
5	1,000	...	100	ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100		Alexandra Spinning
500	500	all	200		Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	500	...		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.
900	1,000	all	100		Bombay United
2,400	150	150	10*		Broach Mills
900	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning
2,800	2,000	all	100	ps	Dhurumsey Spinning
1,000	1,000	all	100	ps	Fine Mills
1,400	1,000	all	100	ps	Great Eastern
700	1,000	all	60	p.	Hindustan S. W. Co
750	1,000	all	100	ps	Jeevraj Balioo Mills
...	...	500	...		Khandeish Spinning
300	1,250	all	Nil		Madras Spinning
...	...	500	...		Mahomedy Spinning
2,500	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's
1,050	1,000	all	100	ps	Morarjee Spinning
4,000	625	all	50		Oriental
600	1,250	250	...		Prince of Wales Spinning
110	1,000	1,000	200	p.s	Soonderdas Spinning
500	1,000	250	31	ps	Do. Do. Ordinary

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 7 0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	10 3 14 6		Do. New £20 Shares
...	£20	6 5 7 5	do.	Ditto
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
...	£18	19 9 9 15	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4½	pct	Bombay Gas Company
500	300	300	30	pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.
2,150	200	100	8	p. t	Malabar Company, Ld
4,000	50	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co
1,900	500	all	30	ps	Treacher & Co
...	250	all	40	ps	Vizgas Patent Slip

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	90	1124	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st July 1875.

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		32,351	0	0
Merchandize		21,062	0	0
Telegraph		329	0	0
	Total Rs.	53,742	0	0
Corresponding week in July 1874.	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		30,134	0	0
Merchandize		16,964	0	0
Telegraph		294	0	0
	Total Rs.	47,392	0	0
	Increase Rs.	6,350	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,387 tons, Captain J. Yeo, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,275 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 3,6,51½ cwts. linseed, and 13 cwts. mother-of-pearl shells.

THE SHIP ZILE, 962 tons, Captain W. Mosey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (June 11th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain, A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Persian Gulf.—Mr. L. Kinseley, and Mr. E. McMillen For Bunder Abbas.—Mr. Goolam Hoosein Currimbhoy for diffrent ports.—Twenty three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, 2,022 tons, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (July 5th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, withthe English Mails, and the following cargo:—107 bottles quick-silver, 163 packages papers, 4 cases milk, 459 cases wine, 1,831 packages cotton piece goods, 83 packages provisions, 41 packages cochineal, 20 casks disinfecting powder, 10 cases cologne, 146 kegs nails, 18 cases boots, 53 packages oilmanstores, 230 bales twist, 295 packages copper, 2,025 casks spelter, 1,330 bricks, 11,147 bars and 1,874 bundles iron, 4 casks wire, 134 casks pitch, 1,100 cases brandy, 25 cases brass, 90 packages paint and oil, 21 cases soap, 131 packages ink, 217 cases stationery, 96 cases glass, 239 packages beer, 51 casks stout, 1 bag coffee, 4 boxes specie, 185 packages piece goods and twist, and 2,589 packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Khedive (s)	Steward	London, July 5.
"	Zile	Mosey	Rangoon, June 11.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Cocanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Jane Law, Mitchell, New York.
Ship Annot Lyle, Yeo, to Bassein.

The Steamer Peshawar, for China &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 30 Eldorado (s) ..... Bambridge ... London, June 17.
" Windhound ..... Hardwell ..... Cardiff, May 8.
21 Africa (s) ..... Hutchison ... Bombay, July 8.
" Iron Crown .... Liverpool, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

July. 30 Edward Kidder ....
31 City of Sparta ....

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July. 31 Oliver Madelmi .... Covelong.
Aug 1 Sydasyes (s) .... Calcutta.
" Marie Louise .... Covelong.

July. DEPARTURES.

31 Penang (s) .... Calcutta.
" Malda (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June 18 Kwangtung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
July 1 Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
9 Atlanta, ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
11 Futtell Burry, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
21 Meriji, D G boat, Tromp, from Suez.
22 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Suez.
22 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Suez.
22 Juno, ss, Ragusin, from Bombay.
22 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from China.
24 Hampton, ss, Moutery, from Batavia.
24 Dhoolia, s s, Stephens, from Calcutta.
29 Benledi, s, Buchanan, from Cardiff.
26 Hartford, A M War, Harmony, from Singapore.
26 Indus, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
27 Futtey Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
27 Yrurac Bat, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.

July. DEPARTURES.

22 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
22 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Calcutta.
22 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
24 Meriji, D G boat, Tromp, to Acheen.
24 Hampton, ss, Moutery, to Amsterdam.
25 Juno, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
25 Dhoolia, ss, Stephens, to London.
27 Indus, ss, Andrews, to Suez.
28 Hartford, A M War, Harmony, to America.
29 Yrurac Bat, ss, Munitiz, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Kwangtung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
Atlanta, Ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Benledi, s, Buchanan, from Cardiff.
Fattay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana (s). 7 casks paints, Joseph Soares; 2 casks brass wire, Essoobhoy Caderbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh (s), 50 cases paper, H Clason and Co; 28 packages paper, Kalibhoy Tyabally; 13 bales paper, Rusulbhoy Sunsoodin; 12 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 125 kegs nail, Meyabhoy Tyabhoy; 11 bottles quicksilver, Vijbhookmudass Amrutlall; 35 drums sperm oil, Greaves Cotton and Co; 3 cases envelopes, 25 cases paper, and 12 cases varnish, John S. Elmore and Co.

Walmer Castle, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Peshawar (s), 12 casks shot, Mamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Geelong (s), 2 cases brandy and 99 cases wine, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vizon (s), 6 bales hides, Hajee Succo Hajee Abdoola; 315 cwts. hemp, and 35 cwts gunny rags, Chunrundass Chuterbhooz 90 bales wool, Vullabdas Yuria; 90 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee; 68 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Tullockchund; 50 bales cotton, Dhunlall Choonilall; 24 bales wool, Goverdhon Lillidhur; 100 bales cotton Muthooradass Vithildass.

Sumatra (s), 56 bales wool, Moty Jetta.

Parma (s), 135 cwts. coir yarn, Veerjee Vulubdass; 21 cwts hemp Dayabhoy Rugunathjee, 73 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 55 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 112 bales cotton, Jairam Hamzee; 62 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 130 cwts horne, Nanseebhoy Allaakhia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria (s), 50 cwts onion, sayma Ahmed; 9 packages hecrabole, S N Tallatee and Co; 162 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee 50 bales cotton, Pallay Scott and Co; 51½ cwts samadin stone, Futtabhoy Amedbhoy.

Peshawar (s), 170 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram, 42 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias; 91 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 31 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—5TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cowasjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

326-75—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank Limited v Kesow Succaram—Mr Balkrishna—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

596-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasebai widow.

526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sallimon Ayab v Mahomed Haji Ally—Lynch and Tobin.

525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Culliandas v Jetha Varia and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

397-72—Fletcher and Smith—Robert M Unwarth and another v Purshotum Megjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Bhanjee Nensee Jamarbhoy—Part heard.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrav Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.

703-73—Green, Clay and Lee Warner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antroopur—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

458-74—In person—Balloo Mahadoo v Kesow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolsidass Morarjee—Rimington Hore and Langley.

484-74—Virjahjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath and others v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowsa Cara and others v Essa bin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thanawalla—Laljee Catchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne

234-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Thacker Khatao Lalloo—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

593-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed v Gooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Doula Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne, Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowsacra and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B v Cursetjee Hormusjee B—In person.

29-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others v Joomb Ahmed and others—Crawford and Bowrey, Rimington Hore and Langley, and Mooljee and Bomonjee.

147-75—Fletcher and Smith—R Crawford Antrobus v Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee and Skipsey.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rupina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 4.

Baird, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Skipton, Surg-Major, Bombay 2-25th Foot, from sick leave, from Aden.
Birch, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Sewell, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on sick leave, from Kamptee

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J T Crawford, C S, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade in Oudh, to officiate as Judge of the Civil Court at Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Mr F Lincoln, or until further orde rs.

Mr R E Ackdom, Dist Supt of Police of the 6th class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 4th class, with effect from the 24th Jan last, during the absence on leave of Mr C F Anderson or until further orders.

Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt of the 4th class, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 3rd class, with effect from the 13th March last, during the absence on furlough of Maj D MacNeill or until further orders.

Mr D G Proby, Dist Supdt of the 5th class, to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 4th class, vice Capt Hammond.

Lt-Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr of the 3rd class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 10th Feb last, the date on which Lt-Col H F Newmarch relinquished charge of the Balaghat Dist previous to his departure on furlough.

Capt H C E Ward, Depy Comr of the 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class, vice Lt-Col Ashburner from the 10th Feby to the 25th March.

Maj M F Ricketts, Depy Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class, vice Maj C L R Glasfurd promoted to officiate in the 1st class.

Capt H C E Ward, Depy Comr of the 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class, vice Maj Ricketts, with effect from th 25th March.

Capt W Thomson, Depy Comr of the 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st class, with effect from the 10 h April last, the date on which Maj Glasfurd relinquished charge of the Chanda Dist previous to his departure on furlough.

Maj C H Grace, officiating Depy Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class, vice Maj Thomson.

Capt J E Bloomfield, Depy Comr of the 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class, vice Maj Grace.

Mr T Drysdale, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st class, with effect from the 10th Feby last, the date on which Mr F Venning, C S, Offg Asst Comr of the 1st class, assumed charge of the Balaghat Dist.

Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 5th March last, the date on which Capt F B Morris, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, availed himself of the subsidiary leave previous to his departure on furlough.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr F Fedden, Asst of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 20th March last, during the absence of Mr A B Wynne, on furlough, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1115P, dated 22nd April 1875 the recognition by the Govr Genl in Council of Mr E F Vidal, as Consul for Austria and Hungary at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr Diefenbach, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt A Goldney, Asst Supdt of the BI S C, is entitled to retain the appointment of Adjt of the Meywar Bheel Corps on promotion to the rank of Capt from 20th June 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Bengal Medl Dept:—

Depy Surg Genl J F Beatson, M D, of the Bl Medl Dept, to be Surg Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence on leave of Surg Genl Sir J C Brown, K C B, (Hony Surg to H M), or until further orders.

The services of Surg G Price, M D, of the Medl Dept, offg in medical charge, 28th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt James Hayes Sadler, of the 60th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regt of N I, 3rd July 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lt & Aide Genl's Dept—Capt G R J Shakespear, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate a Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, in consequence of the absence, vice Maj R A Little, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

With reference to G G O No 1152 of 1870, Capt F S Carr, Genl List, Infantry, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of two years from 9th Aug 1875.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt John George Montague DeLair Bean, of the Bl S C, 1st Wing Subn, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regt of N I, for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1829.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Surgn Maj R T Lyons, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 28th (Punjab) Regt of N I Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as subs'antive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col Francis Dawson, Madras S C, 26th July 1875.
Lt-Col Hugh Norris Hodgson, Bl S C, 27th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified under the provisions of G G O No 809 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Reginald Colvil William Mitford, 28th July 1875.
Capt Richard Topham, 27th 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 21 years service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 826 of the 26th Sept 1866; subject to H M's approval:—

Lt James Bird Hutchinson, 17th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon. the Secy of State for India:—

2nd July 1874—Lt John Edward Drury, of the 109th Foot, 1st Wing Subn, 3rd Regt of N I, and Lt Charles Frederick Vice, of the 6th Foot, 2nd Wing, Subn, 3rd Regt of N I.

H E the Govr Genl in Council has pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—

Garrison Instructor 8t-ff—Maj G-O Hannen, of the R A, Garrison Instructor at Secunderabad, to officiate as Chief Garrison Instructor, vice Maj J C Taylor, who has vacated under the operation of paragraph 16 of Genl Order by the C-in-C, No 265 of 29th Sept 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Algie, B C S, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Engr Apprentice and posted to British Burma.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 309, dated the 2nd July 1875, Mr F Barnes was relieved of the duties of Depy Contr in the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, by Mr W H Breton on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

Mr H Luckstead, Asst Engr 3rd grade, on the establishment under the I nstructor of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr 2nd grade with effect from the 1 th June 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 21	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 27	4 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m. the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., but starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday .....Aug. 6	Friday.....	Aug. 20
" .....Aug. 13	"	" 27

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI TROUH.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not exceeding half an ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Netherlands Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

Ceylon and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday..... Aug.	23	Monday ..... Sept. 20
" ..... Sept.	6	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... Aug. 21

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MELVILLE—July 10th, at Beach Hill, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Alice Georgina, youngest daughter of the late George Melville, Esq., aged 22 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARKER—August 3rd, at 30, Upper Colaba, Francis Ernest dearly loved infant son of Lieutenant Barker, Royal Artillery, age 1 year 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—July 30th, at Sooramungalum, the wife of T. Bailey Esq., Assistant Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, of a son.

FRYE—July 29th, at No. 12, Ballygunge, the wife of C. F. Frye, Esq., prematurely of Twins.

KIERNANDER—July 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Kiernander, of a son.

WALKER—July 30th, the wife of A. Wilson Walker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BALFE—July 30th, at Newlands, Simla, Walter William, only son of Major Balfe, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, aged 3 months.

WILLS—August 2nd, at Allahabad, Anne, the beloved wife of Barrack Sergeant T. J. Wills, aged 36 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

IT is a kindly social deception of English people in India to represent themselves as infinitely better than their predecessors in the country. For instance, men do not maintain zenanas after the native fashion, or drink rum, or fight duels, or commit any of those extravagances which rendered the Nabob of other days a monster in the eyes of the righteous; but, above all, we congratulate one another upon avoiding that prodigious pitfall of debt down which people tumbled in other times like the lost souls of some Spanish ecclesiastical painting. The career of the youthful Civilian of the period when Lord William Bentinck was Consul has nothing to resemble it now, we are assured. The unlimited "tick" of the Calcutta storekeepers, horse dealers, and wine merchants, of which most young men took every advantage, is supposed to be a mere memory of the past. Nor is it a common thing to see civilians, or military officers of high rank, now as formerly confessedly tied to the country, and half-brokenhearted by the debts, with compound interest, they contracted in their hot youth. A young fellow knows better, perhaps, than to burden himself with debt for a life-time for the pleasure of living through his griffinage at the rate of some thousands per annum; yet we cannot and do not credit the statement sometimes made that debt is not still one of the most remarkable of our Indian institutions. We are so civilised and polite now, that we, by general consent, throw a veil over anything socially disagreeable, and the debt that thirty years ago was flourished in every one's face as a thing of no shame or novelty is in our times put decently out of sight just as it is hidden away in May fair at home.

However, this delicacy does not make the money-lenders less exacting than they were. Shylock is as busy at his trade as ever, and realises handsome profits with sometimes heavy losses from the impecuniosity of those who would restore the equilibrium between income and expenses that was India's in pre-Dhollera and anti-progressive times. Under certain circumstances debt in India becomes almost a necessity. A long march from one end of the country to the other for a soldier, or a sick wife bound for England for the civilian, are often drags upon the purse that can be only lightened with the aid of the money-lender's assistance; but it is not so much the man who asks help for a purpose of this kind that suffers, as he who goes a mucker in race lotteries, or lives beyond his income and on some Hindoo banker's sufferance. Probably, if one could peep behind the scenes of the play in which we strut and fret our little hours away, it would be seen that the old story of debt in India was as fresh as ever, only under a new form—a new edition of insolvency we might say. Hundreds live and enjoy themselves on the expectations of the promotion that must come to them in due course, and new horses are purchased, new goods ordered, upon the Micawber-like expectation of an appointment *in nubibus*.

This facility of running into debt, in truth, is the only thing that renders India a tolerable country to some persons, and an earthly paradise of impecuniosity. There is nothing like it at home. The advertising money-lenders of London life are not men to part with their money at the first time of asking. They refer the hungry borrower to this man or that man, speak of the city mysteriously, and blow hot and cold upon financial aspirations. At last, the desired sum is doled out more in kind than in specie. A handful of sovereigns is adulterated with a picture by an old master, with a set of fire-irons of a mediæval pattern, six dozen of African sherry described as Manzanilla, and innumerable bill stamps, to boot; so that the "young nobleman," or "gentleman of fortune" who happens to be the actual recipient of all these good things, takes his luck disconsolately, and is not much inclined to tempt it again if he can help it. Now, it is otherwise here. Oriental suavity makes smooth any ruts on the road to Averno. The dirty, ragged capitalist of the country comes loaded and salaaming with canvass bags of bright rupees at a beck or call, and only asks a trifle of thirty-six or forty per cent. to place this treasure at the disposal of master. There is no going down to the city and returning therefrom empty of all but promises. The native money-lender

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 4TH AUGUST.

It is stated that Nowroz Khan has written to the Moolla of Swat, intimating having defeated Zurdad Khan and seeking his (Moolla's) aid which has been given clandestinely.

Nowroz Khan's power is increasing daily.

The Ameer of Cabul is reorganising his troops, some say as a precautionary measure, owing to the nearness of Russia to Afghanistan, others that an attack on Bajour and Kashgar is meditated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUMMONSES AGAINST EMPLOYES OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SIMLA, 4TH AUGUST.

About fifty summonses have been issued against employés in the Government Press in consequence of an inquiry now being held by the Deputy Commissioner regarding an attempt that was made a few days ago to send by post to the *Englishman*, Calcutta, some private Foreign Office correspondence. A police inspector seized a packet on its way to the Post Office.

An investigation is also proceeding in the Foreign Office for the purpose of ascertaining how far the employés of that office are implicated.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

Cholera is rapidly decreasing, only one case has been fatal out of six admissions into the hospital to-day.

Kussowlee report continues bad.

Very heavy continuous rain has fallen since Saturday. Several landslips have occurred on the new road between Kalka and Simla. All tonga and cart traffic has been stopped.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night, the Unseaworthy Shipping Bill was read for the third time and finally passed.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

The 1st Royal Scots embarked to-day in the troopship Himalaya for Madras.

THE REBELLION IN HERZEGOVINA.

BELGRADE, 3RD AUGUST.

Desultory fighting in Herzegovina between the insurgents and the Turkish forces continues; the former are reported to be retreating. Austria, Germany and Russia remain neutral and have enjoined Servia to do likewise.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8½ lbs. do. ..... 8s.

40's Mule Twist..... 9s. 11½d.

Bar Silver..... 56.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Cella.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4TH AUGUST, 8-7 A.M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Calcuttas, arrived.

THERE is a talk in England of a match between the Princess Beatrice and Prince Alexander of Holland.

THE Grand Vizier has informed the Representatives of the Powers at Constantinople that to cover the deficit the Porte will possibly be forced to double the import duties.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* learns from the India Office that it is presumed that Brigadier-General Stafford, C.B., the leader of the Naga Expedition, will be rewarded, but it is not known what form the recognition will take.

THE Russian *Invalide* says that Yakoob Beg, who keeps a garrison of 10,000 men at his capital, has despatched 12,000 others to guard his Eastern frontiers against the Chinese. All these troops are armed with breech-loaders and drilled in the European style.

IN recognition of her distinguished services during the recent famine in Bengal the title of "Maharanee" is conferred upon Sreemuttee Sham Mohinee, of Dinajepore. The title of "Maharaja" will be conferred on the next heir and successor of the Maharanee.

A WRITER in *Vanity Fair* understands on excellent authority that M. de Lesseps' negotiations with the Porte concerning the Suez Canal have fallen through, owing to the interference of the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

PRINCE KHIVA KAVA, uncle of the Emperor of Japan, and his Adjutant Funa Taffaka, have been appointed Prussian Lieutenants and attached to a Berlin Regiment of Foot Guards. Taffaka has passed the usual Lieutenants' examination, while Khiva Kava studies the military art under an eminent officer.

SIGNOR SALVINI, it is said, has made 4,000*l.* by his campaign in Drury-lane, and this being the case it is not surprising that the great Italian actor will shortly return to London from Paris whither he goes at the end of the month. His success in society has been, to say the least, as great as his success on the stage.

THE Porte has declined the offer of the Roumanian Government to construct a railway over the Danube at their own expense. Coupled with the disinclination of the Porte to allow the Turkish railways to be joined to the Austrian, this refusal is regarded as proof positive at St. Petersburg that the Turkish Government have strategical reasons for not bridging over the Danube.

IT is stated by the Ootacamund paper that the exceptional and charming weather prevailing in the coffee districts is considered to be most favourable for next year's crops, as fresh, fruit bearing wood, is growing apace. A very early picking may be looked for this season; and it is reported that picking has already commenced in the Ouchterlony Valley.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Turkish students at Paris have been directed to leave France. Only those studying medicine will remain. With the money hitherto devoted to the education of these young men, the Turkish Government will establish an institution at Constantinople, with courses offering the same advantages as the Paris faculties.

OWING to the depressingly low key in which the Prime Minister now pitches his voice when he has anything particularly important to communicate to the House, it is next to impossible to hear him. It is therefore not surprising that one or two mistakes appear in his speech on the subject of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. Mr. Montague Corry is (the *World* says) correcting the speech, and it is intended to publish it.

ON Monday (July 12) an application was made to Mr. Registrar Keene to register the resolutions come to by the creditors of Messrs. Im Thurn and Co. At the time of the failure the liabilities were estimated at £3,000,000, but bills have since run off, and the statement of affairs now shows debts £513,806 against assets £431,104. The resolution come to is for the acceptance of an immediate composition, of 5*s.* in the pound. There being no opposition his Honour directed registration.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the investigation into the Russian Socialist conspiracy of last autumn has just been completed, and the Minister of Justice has made his report; 768 persons are to be indicted. The Government has discovered revolutionary propaganda in the Moscow Regiment the Horse Guards, and the Battalion of Sappers, all in the Imperial Guard. The Russian conscription for 1875 will, it is stated, include a total of 180,000 men.

THE North British and Mercantile Insurance Office have advertised in the Calcutta papers that they have made a considerable reduction in their rates for European lives in India. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Positive, there can be no doubt that its action and the discussion to which it has given rise must affect the rates charged by other offices in favour of insurers. That the old rates are much higher than circumstances warrant, is admitted on all sides; the only doubt is as to how far they can be safely reduced.

MISS JERROLD, daughter of the late Douglas Jerrold, has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery giving her absolute possession of the £2,000 which was raised after the death of her father for the benefit of his widow and unmarried daughter. Since 1857 the income arising there from has been paid to the widow during her life, and afterwards to the daughter, but recently a brother who is in America claimed to be entitled on the death of his sister to a share in the capital. Hence the proceedings which have resulted in the decision mentioned.

BY order of the Sultan, Foreign Ministers, accredited at Constantinople, will henceforth be presented not only to the Sultan but also to his eldest son and presumptive heir, the ceremonial observed on both occasions being exactly the same. This order is stated to have given offence to the adherents of the ancient order of succession. Prince Murad Effendi, the son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, whom the latter party regard as the rightful heir, lives in the strictest seclusion, and is believed to devote most of his time to the study of foreign languages and literature.

LADY HOBART has completed a biography of her late husband. The work will be entitled 'The Life and Writings of Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras.' The volume will, it is understood, reproduce all the numerous writings and speeches, on social as well as politicl subjects, delivered by Lord Hobart in England and India. The book will be published both in London and Madras, and it is now known that Lady Hobart's chief object in staying in India after her husband's death was to prepare his biography, assisted by the friends amongst whom his latest moments were passed.

IT is now believed that the total loss of life as the result of the floods in the South of France does not exceed 600. The total loss of property is estimated at 100,000,000f. (four crores of rupees.) At Glos and Lisieux, in Calvados, the rapid rising of the river Toucques has caused some loss of life and great damage to property. Seven persons have been drowned, many houses have fallen, and two bridges have been carried away. The villages and country round were completely submerged, and of course the crops are destroyed. The subscriptions raised by Mdme. de MacMahon and the Treasury now amount to 3,597,227f. (Rs. 14,38,000.)

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that several of the Russian Sir Darya steamers have again entered the mouth of the Amu Darya, and effected a communication with the Russian fort of Nukus. A Russian astronomer has been surveying Khiva, and a topographer, a commercial agent, and other persons were to be sent to the capital of that Khanate early in summer. Colonel Venyukoff, the distinguished geographer of the Russian Government, in a Paris letter to the Russian *Invalide*, mentions that the Grand Duke Constantine, the President of the Russian Geographical Society, is expected to honour the coming Geographical Congress at Paris with his presence in May.

THE current number of the *Gazette of India* contains the Indian Secretary's notification on the subject of the donations to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, which have to be paid by officers exchanging into the Staff Corps from the British Army. "The ordinary donations," says Lord Salisbury, "for wives and sons will be sufficient to provide for the pensions allowed by the rules;" but extra donations must be charged for daughters according to their ages at the date of admission to the Fund. The sums rise from Rs. 50 for daughters between one and two years old, to Rs. 120 in the case of daughters not older than twelve: and they must be paid by all officers who have exchanged into the Staff Corps since last New Years' Day

CASH Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of June 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873:—

.....	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,81,68,304	2,21,51,302	2,53,17,033
Bengal	2,33,21,946	2,16,91,784	1,91,39,838
Assam		12,12,744	33,65,141
British Burmah	37,10,698	15,59,806	50,26,258
N. W. Provinces	2,26,87,523	1,99,91,734	2,41,91,243
Oudh	80,43,681	46,81,792	62,75,569
Punjab	1,39,68,247	1,30,57,970	1,28,16,662
Bombay	2,75,75,574	2,50,91,427	2,60,91,427
Central Provinces	84,28,273	52,70,389	56,13,618
Madras	3,83,77,803	2,27,05,482	2,9 ,46,157
Total	19,12,81,821	13,33,97,701	15,04,61 986

A REUTER'S telegram from Washington published in the English papers on July 16th, says:—"The July report of the Agricultural Department upon the cotton crop gives the averages in the different States as follows:—In North Carolina, 95; in South Carolina, 99; in Georgia, 97; in Florida, 101; in Alabama, 102; in Mississippi, 103; in Louisiana, 105; in Arkansas, 104; in Tennessee, 109; and in Taxas, 93—showing an improvement since the June report of 3 per cent in North Carolina, 2 per cent. in South Carolina, 6 per cent. in Georgia, 7 per cent. in Florida, 1 per cent. in Alabama, 3 per cent. in Mississippi, 10 per cent. in Louisiana, 14 per cent. in Arkansas, and 10 per cent. in Tennessee. There is a decline of 3 per cent. in Taxas, where the insects have been injurious to the crop. There is a slight drought in other parts.

THE case of the dismissed officer referred to by the *World* was that of Captain Hawtree, whose name it is needless now to conceal, inasmuch as it appears at the foot of a letter addressed to Mr. Gathorne Hardy. In this communication Captain Hawtree says: 'From honourable competency your decisions have reduced me to indigence and my family to suffering and want. I solemnly declare that I do not know with what fault I have been charged or by whom; but whatever the accusation be I am ready to meet and confute it. Consciously I have never failed in my duty. . . . Once more I ask respectfully to know of what I am accused. I ask, as an old soldier, to be brought face to face with my accusers. I ask humbly but fearlessly to have a full trial before a legally constituted tribunal.'

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 29th July 1875, state that in Malabar and the Northern districts of Madras good rain has fallen: in the South-Eastern Districts none. In Bombay the rainfall is general and plentiful, except in Ahmednuggur and Kaladgi. There has been rain in Sind, and the river is sufficiently high. The rains continue to be abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and the Rajputana. In Bengal the fall has been general, but in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions insufficient, and in these fears are entertained for the safety of the main rice crop if more does not soon come. The rains are now general in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are good. In the Punjab none has fallen in the Jullunder, Lahore, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Accounts are good from Assam and Mysore.

A GUARD of honour of 100 marines and a captain will be sent out in the Serapis. So far as at present arranged, the number of persons going out in her will not exceed 400, and as she has accommodation for over 1,000 it will be possible to render the ship thoroughly roomy. With this object all unnecessary cabins and fittings are being removed. A good clearance has been made on the main deck, with the exception of the Royal cabin, reception and dining rooms on the port side, thus making an excellent promenade, and lounging place, extending 150 feet by thirty feet wide. An entry for the sole use of the Prince will be made on to the promenade, and from this a handsome staircase will lead up to the saloon deck, and above that to the new crystal deck-house. The suite will be provided with cabins chiefly on the starboard side. The usual cabins here have already been augmented by thirteen new ones, all of which are to be draped with chintz, and furnished with handsome bedsteads, baths, and every appliance calculated to make them luxurious.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* of July 16 reports that the heavy and incessant rain of the past few days has been followed by floods in various parts of the kingdom, attended not only by a vast amount of damage to property, but by loss of life. In Devon and Cornwall many of the valleys are several feet deep in water; and in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, business is suspended owing to the inundations, and it is feared that some lives have been lost. In Monmouthshire, at a place called Cwm Carn, a small village about ten miles from Newport, a reserve pond for supplying a canal has burst its banks, swept with impetuosity down through the neighbouring valley, and drowned no fewer than thirteen persons. The water has risen to such a height in some of the streets of Monmouth that in the lower part of the town boats have been called into requisition for the purpose of getting through the thoroughfares. Last night the rain was still falling in torrents, and the Wye and the Usk were rapidly rising. From many other counties similar accounts have been received.

THE following telegram, dated July 11, from the Hungarian correspondent of the *Times*, gives the first information regarding the outbreak in the Herzegovina, which has not yet been put down by the Turkish troops:—"Within the last two days rather alarming news has been spread of an insurrection in the Herzegovina. According to official information the reports are very much exaggerated. There have been, indeed, for some days, telegrams, giving accounts of collisions between the Mussulmans and Christians on the frontier, but they are local and without great importance. The focus of them is the frontier town Metkiwich, on the River Haventa, which was visited by His Majesty on his late tour through Dalmatia, and the cause of them is disputed claims on the frontier. Although the disturbances possess no great importance, measures are being taken by this Government to stop them and prevent their spreading further. The gunboat Kerka has been sent up the Haventa with two companies of Infantry, and two other companies of Infantry, with the political head of the district, have been sent directly from Ragusa by land."

SAYS the *Overland Mail*:—A ludicrous misprint occurs in the papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject of the proposed reforms in the administration of the State of Baroda. Col. Phayre complained of an insult which it is manifest that the Gaekwar had intentionally offered him, by addressing him as "toom," the second personal pronoun, used only towards inferiors, instead of by the courteous term, "ap," which should always be employed where respect and civility are intended. It is evident that the printer, being unacquainted with the Hindoostani language, mistook the letter *p* for the common MS. double *s*, and poor Col. Phayre is accordingly in the published papers made to remonstrate as follows:—"It does not escape my observation that towards the close of the memorandum under reply the proper mode of address, "aas," is used, which makes the use of the word "toom" twice at the beginning of the memorandum the more marked." Dogberry himself was hardly more plaintive:—"Dost thou not suspect my place? Though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass. I am a wise fellow, and, which is more, an officer, and one that knows the law; go to. Oh that I had been writ down an ass!"

MR. DISRAELI presided at the meeting at Willis's Rooms, Piccadilly, on the afternoon of July 16, for the purpose of considering the best steps to raise a momorial to Byron. Mr. Disraeli said that they had met to do some justice to one of the greatest of England's sons. When he saw in the movement for a tablet to Byron the sanction of one who had a near claim to interpose—the son-in law of the great poet—he (the speaker) felt that the matter was in kindly and able hands, and he gave it his support. The objectors to the writings of the poet on the ground of morality, and also on the ground of the levity with which Divine subjects were treated, should recollect that *the writer* was but young when he died. In their speculations upon his character and career they should never forget that they were speculating upon the life of one who, like those whom the gods loved, died young. Lord Stanhope then moved, and Lord Rosslyn seconded, the following resolution:—"That an appeal be made to the public for funds to assist in carrying out the proposal of the Byron Memorial Committee to erect a statue to the memory of the poet in some conspicuous place in the metropolis." A committee was subsequently appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

THE conservative branch of the Brahma-Samaj generally called the Adi Brahma-Samaj, which retained its belief in the revealed character of the Vedas, while Keshub Chunder Sen and his followers founded the new Brahma-Samaj on the principle that no book whatever can claim divine authority, has sent a letter of thanks to Professor Max Müller for the publication of the Rig-Veda and its ancient commentary. "The committee," they say, "beg to offer you their hearty congratulations on the completion of the gigantic task which has occupied you for the last quarter of a century. By publishing the Rig-Veda at a time when Vedic learning had by some sad fatality become almost extinct in the land of its birth, you have conferred a boon upon us Hindus for which we cannot be too grateful." It is strange, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, that the publication of the Rig-veda should be welcomed by both the conservative and progressive branches of the Brahma-Samaj—Keshub Chunder Sen appealing to the Vedic writings as now published for the first time, and rendered accessible to the Hindus themselves, as the best evidence in support of his rejecting their divine authority, while the members of the original Brahma-Samaj greet them as sacred heirlooms, containing the records of the primitive religion of the Brahmans, and enabling them to recover and re-establish the purer and more ancient faith of India, as opposed to the coarse idolatry of the Puranas and Tantras now practised by the great mass of the people.

WE are sorry to spoil the effect of the *Times of India's* interesting little romance about the effect produced on Tuesday's meeting at the Town Hall by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen's eloquent vindication of his countrymen's loyalty—how it stirred all present to furious wrath against the accursed slanderers of a noble people, and how Sir Michael Westropp, acting on the generous impulse of the moment, and putting into words the general sentiment, showed his sense of the Hindoo champion's success as an orator by proposing to name him one of the Secretaries to the Committee, a proposal which was received with shouts of acclamation by an enraptured audience. But the plain truth is, that it had been agreed, beforehand, that Mr. Rughoonath should be one of the Secretaries, and that the Chairman only carried out the programme in proposing the addition of his name. As to Mr. Rughoonath's speech, it seemed to us out of place as a meeting to which people went to deliver or hear speeches of ceremony, not to engage in political controversy. The loyalty of natives who come forward publicly to assist in organizing a reception for the Prince of Wales may be taken for granted; but, though Mr. Rughoonath gave some excellent reasons why all his countrymen should be loyal to the English Government, his sensible remarks are no answer to criticisms founded on the seditious writings of the native press. The general feeling of the meeting was that the subject ought not to have been raised; and Mr. Rughoonath's speech provoked before its close unmistakable signs of impatience from, at all events, the European portion of the audience.

Vanity Fair, to hand by the last mail, contains a few of its characteristic beauties. Mr. Ruffler "on Thursday night" admired the success with which "Dolly" had contrived to show "the whole of her arms from the fingers upward to the ears, and wondering why she wore a palm's breadth of bracelet on her wrists and only three-eighths of an inch of tape on her shoulders," Mr. Ruffler in his endeavours to expose as much of *Dolly's* arm as possible in an epigram has managed to be strangely nonsensical, arms in ordinarily-constructed ladies not generally reaching from their fingers to their ears. Another writer is pleased to give his opinion of women, from which we learn that "all women are more or less given to hating each other for the love of man, and ours are no exception to the rule. They are always very hard on those of their own sex, and are ever ready to promulgate the various stories that ever seem to be afloat of irregularities in conduct or solecisms in taste imputed to other women, while in every case they unhesitatingly condemn the heroine and excuse or justify the hero of any history that may be current." After this he condescends to compliment the ladies of English society by laying it down that "in point of morality—using the word in its ordinary though incorrect limitation—our women will compare with any, unless, indeed, it be with the strictly-guarded wives of the Moslem nations." Mr. Ruffler has also managed to have a conversation with Lady Jane Hummingtop, in the course of which he has extracted a promise from her that if she does run away from her husband she will do so with him. "It may be soon," she adds. Happy Mr. Ruffler! Happy English society.

LIEUTENANT LOW, I.N., writes to the *Times* with regard to the Port of Zeyla, lately placed under the suzerainty of the Khedive of Egypt by the Sultan. Lieutenant Low says:—"Zeyla, situated on the Somauli coast, nearly opposite Aden, is a place of some importance, being the only port on what is known as the Essak coast—from one of the two great divisions of the Somauli family, the Essak being again divided into three tribes—and has some trade with Mocha and neighbouring ports. It is built on a low, sandy point called Ras Hamar, and consists of a mosque, 12 to 15 stone houses, and probably 200 huts, the whole enclosed within a mud wall, which is in a most ruinous state. The population was some years ago something under 1,000 souls. Its chief importance lies in the fact of its being considered the port of Harrar, a city larger than Mocha, the capital of the province of that name (visited by Captain Burton in 1855,) from which it is distant eight days' journey for a cafila of camels. Large vessels cannot, however, approach within a mile of the town, as the anchorage is shallow; and in the year 1854 the French frigate Cayman was wrecked off this port, when Captains Frushard, I.N., of the Hon. Company's steam frigate Semiramis, and Mentrieu, I.N., commanding the Hon. Company's top-of-year Elphinstone, immediately proceeded for Aden and rescued the officers and men and all guns and stores, though no notice was taken of the friendly act until three years later, when an offer of a gold medal to Captain Trushard, through the French Consul at Bombay, was declined as coming too late. The old Sheikh of Zeyla, Shirmaki, was well known to the officers of the Indian Navy frequenting this coast, and often proved his friendship for the British Government by keeping the peace among his savage and restless subjects, and saving shipwrecked crews. The town is now under the authority of the Sherif of Mocha, who has the power of displacing the Governor should he think it, but receives no part of the revenue, the Governor paying a tribute of 750 German crowns."

NATIVES IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing the following rules relative to the appointment of natives of India to the Civil Service of her Majesty in India:—

In exercise of the power conferred by the 33rd Vic., cap 3, sec. 6 the following rules have been prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and such rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present:—

1. Any native of India, as defined in the said statute, may, if of proved merit and ability be appointed to any office, place or employment in the Civil Service of her Majesty in India, to which appointments may be made by the authorities in India.

2. Such appointment, if to an office, place, or employment to which appointments may be made by a local Government shall be made only with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

3. Every such appointment, whether made by a local government or by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be forthwith reported to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall be made subject to disallowance by the said Secretary of State in Council (provided that such disallowance shall be signified to the Governor-General in Council within twelve months from the date of the receipt of such report.)

4. Every such appointment shall in the first instance be provisional only. (a.) Every person obtaining such a provisional appointment shall, within two years from the date on which he takes it up, pass the departmental examinations prescribed by the rules of the service, unless he be specially exempted by the Governor-General in Council from being so examined. (b.) On the expiration of the said term of two years the Governor-General in Council may, upon the report of the local Government, or on such inquiry as he thinks fit to make as to the character and qualifications of the person appointed, either confirm such appointment or cancel the same. (c.) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude the cancelment of any such appointment before the expiration of the said two years, if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is established that the person provisionally appointed has been guilty of misconduct or has failed to discharge efficiently the duties of his office.

5. Every person so appointed shall be subject to such conditions as to leave and pension as the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

THE following is the principal portion of the spirited speech by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, at the public meeting at Calcutta on Saturday last, to adopt measures relative to the reception to be given to the Prince of Wales:—

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said—Ladies and Gentlemen, my friends and fellow-citizens—I may open the proceedings by reading to you a para: from the programme with which it commences—"The Chairman will state the circumstances under which the meeting has been called in view to the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta." In explaining these circumstances let us raise our minds, our imaginations, and our ideas one instant to the real greatness of the occasion. Let us think of the realities of the British Empire, that great abstract and ideal of which the Prince of Wales is the concrete manifestation and personal representative! You often hear, it is said, that now-a-days, we are not relatively so great as we were, compared with other nations of Europe in the days of the First Napoleon. You will be assured that it is statistically demonstrable by the fact of population, trade, and also everything that constitutes national power, that we are relatively greater among the nations of Europe, much greater than we were even in the days of the First Napoleon (cheers). Be it objectionable that we should be the persons to declare or to describe it, the fact is beyond the power of the British Empire. Let us for a moment see what other nations say of us. A pamphlet has been published in Switzerland, translated from the French, before long the English language would be spoken by the great majority of Christian nations, and by a large proportion of non-Christian nations, and will in a short time be the predominant language of the world. Again, a pamphlet has been published in Belgium showing that the ships, and in fact the mercantile marine of great Britain, surpass that of all other nations put together. Further, it seems now-a-days the fashion to suppose that no nation can be in the first rank of the powers of the world unless she can maintain a million of men under arms. Now a pamphlet has been recently written by a French military officer to show that counting up the various troops and contingents throughout the world, there is at any given moment at least one million of men under arms, who obey the commands of the Queen of England (cheers). Now, Gentlemen, we often hear that it is wrong that the picture of the Lion should be painted by himself. However, this criticism of the British Lion is painted by his neighbours, who can have no interest whatever in making him out greater in powers than he actually is. But passing from Europe, be our influences there greater, or be it less, nobody can doubt that the possession of the Empire in India, the proportions of which I need not describe to such an assembly as this—the very thousand of that country, gives us a preponderating influence in Asia. No one can doubt that our influence in Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, Siam, Japan and China. Then, again, think of our colonial empire. Why it is so great that they say that before long some of these colonies, English-speaking colonies, must break off from the mother-country, and form a nation for themselves, just as the United States have formed a great nation for themselves and South traces their blood with Great Britain itself. Well, the poet has described Rome as the "lone" mother of dead empires. We say, at that rate, England is the mother of living empires (cheers.) She is the mother of a progeny of young giants, who are bursting forth into all the vigour of national life (cheers). Whether England is to continue at the head of her conjuration of nations, or whether she is merely to be in future the mother of many nations—in either case, a glorious destiny is hers—a destiny which, I venture to say, is without precedent or parallel in the annals of the world (cheers). Such, then, are the illustrious associations and traditions which, beginning many centuries ago, century after century, growing, rising, increasing, now cluster around His Royal Highness the Heir-Apparent, the eldest son of our beloved Sovereign. Such, then, is the high nature and majesty of the glorious illustrious personage who is about to visit Calcutta. And then, think for a moment what the city of Calcutta is. You doubtless bear in mind that it has a foreign trade worth fifty millions a year, with its population of 500,000 souls—that is in truth the empire city of India. Moreover, if there be such a thing in the world as the "Hall of all Nations," I say it is in Calcutta (cheers—"Watson's Hotel,") For though the British may be the ruling class, it is well known that they do not monopolise all the wealth and the influence of the city. On the contrary that wealth is distributed among all nations who come from all places under the sun. It is distributed among Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Greeks, Italians, Chinese, Armenians, Jews, Mahomedans and, last, though not least, Hindoos of every class and tribe. Such, then, is this mighty city, and remember that she is bestirful as well as mighty.

After mentioning the details of the programme His Honour continued:—Now, I hope that the programme will meet with public support. I can say that during the last week I have myself ridden over every inch of the ground for the special purpose of examining it sufficiently, in company with my experienced friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Hogg; and we trust, upon the best consideration we can give, that this programme will have one cardinal advantage, in that it will afford every class of the community an opportunity of displaying their loyalty and public enthusiasm (cheers). We have tried to bring it as far as possible, to give everybody his chance—to the Public Works Department in lighting up all the great public buildings. Also to the Municipality, represented by the Justices and their Chairman, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Port Commissioners, and to the Trades Association, and also to many of the most eminent European public officers, and to some, though not all of the greatest of our native residents. Well, we trust also we have provided that on either side of the river the Strand the various squares like Wellington and College Squares, there may be special displays of illumination, the cost of which displays can be defrayed from public subscriptions, which we hope will be largely contributed to by those whose houses are so situated that they cannot come within the line of illumination. Though the line of illumination will extend over about five miles, which I think you will admit is a considerable length, we have found it impossible to include as many of the native aristocracy as we should wish. But with that exception, we trust that we have as much as possible afforded to every body his opportunity. Well, then, I will not detain you longer especially as there are many other gentlemen to address you. But I will conclude by expressing the hope which I am sure is shared by many, that Calcutta should so exert itself as to surpass all previous occasions, and display to the illustrious visitor a spectacle which is worthy of the British Empire in general and of Calcutta in particular, a spectacle which of its kind is so great that His Royal Highness can hardly have ever seen the like before (cheers)

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 16.)

THE affairs of India have been the principal topic of discussion in Parliament during the past week. Mr. Disraeli declined to produce the official correspondence which has passed between the Viceroy and the Indian Secretary on the subject of the Prince's visit. Lord G. Hamilton stated that it has been decided to allow the legal advisers of Mulhar Rao to have access to him under certain conditions. Last night the discussion on Mr. Fawcett's motion objecting to any portion of the expenses in connection with the Prince's visit being charged to India, was considered in a very long debate, which resulted in the sum of £30,000 being charged to the Indian revenue by 379 votes against 67, giving Ministers a majority on the question of 312. The votes for £60,000 and £42,850 for the other expenses were also carried by large majorities.

Fighting continues to arrive from Madrid as to the military operations between the Government and the Carlists. Several desperate engagements are reported, and General Dorregaray is said to have been beaten, and about to take refuge in France.

The Queen has left Windsor Castle for Osborne, where the Court will remain till August, and then proceed to Balmoral.

The excessive rainfall throughout the kingdom, which has caused dangerous floods in many parts, is considered likely to prove prejudicial to the crops.

The prize shooting at Wimbledon, and the military manœuvres at Aldershot, have both been considerably marred by the bad weather.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Major H. N. Noble, Ben. S.C.; Col. F. Campbell, late Scots Fus. Gds.; Com. W. C. Fitzgerald, R.N.; D. Menzies, M.D., Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hosp; T. Taplin, Surg. Mad. Est.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Times July* 12.)

EARLY last month as we announced in our telegraphic intelligence on Saturday, a strong Russian Expedition set out from Krasnovodsk, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, for a prolonged march on the Steppe. "The primary object," we are told, "is to survey the old bed of the Oxus from the Caspain Sea to the Khivan frontier. Hence many engineers and natural philosophers have gone with the exploring party. Had this intelligence reached us a few days sooner, it would have given a deeper note of alarm to the debate on Central Asia. Mr. Baillie Cochrane could have pointed out that the Expedition had been prepared in secrecy, and made known only by means of a message from Berlin. Russian exploring parties, he could have added, always foreshadow some new aggression, and they always put on a strictly scientific character. Indeed, Russian researches in Central Asia have done so much for science that some of our own learned countrymen have lost sight of political consequences in their gratitude for the prosecution of their own special studies. But the purpose of the new Expedition is clear, and it is strictly political. The Emperor Alexander's hold on his Central Asian conquests is liable to be weakened by the distance of his outposts from the settled part of his dominions. The longer the chain of isolated Forts the weaker become the several links. Already it stretches to beyond the frontier of Bokhara, and there is the more need for strength in that territory because its inhabitants are fanatical Mahomedans who might be tempted to strike at the invaders with the fury of despair. Some authorities wonder, indeed, that the religious zeal of these devotees has not already gathered into a wave of resistance which might be overwhelming for the moment. The Russians are well aware of this danger, and they know that they must make a radical change in the line of their communications. So vast are the spaces they must traverse, and so difficult is the way that it takes more than eighteen months to send soldiers and supplies from the European side of the Caspian to the furthest points of advance. Hence their engineers have proposed several schemes for shortening the time of the journey, and the most promising have been made known by a pamphlet written by a distinguished commander, General Romanofski. Some years ago he supported the old proposal that a railway should be made from Mertvi Bay, on the North-Eastern shore of the Caspian, to Chernishef Bay, on the West side of the Sea of Aral. As a railway train could run over the intervening space in a few hours, as there are already steamers on the Aral Sea, and as small vessels could go up the Oxus and the Jaxartes almost to the outposts of Russia, the journey would thus be reduced to months to weeks. Sir Henry Rawlinson thinks, indeed, that a few days would suffice to transport a force from the camps of the Caucasus into the heart of Asia. Another plan is the more interesting at present because the object of the exploring party which has set out from Krasnovodsk is obviously to see whether it is practicable. A canal, it is thought, might be made from the Bay of Krasnovodsk to the old bed of the Oxus, which leads to the Sea of Aral. The physical difficulties of the task are said to be small; but we shall wait with some interest for the report of the Expedition. So well furnished has it been with the skill and the appliances of science that its testimony cannot fail to be conclusive.

Some years must elapse before even the energy of Russia could make either the roadway or the canal; but there is not the shadow of a doubt that the railway, at least, will be added to her machinery of conquest. A great change will thus be made in her position with respect to India. Alarmists will then look for the speedy occupation of Merv, and anticipate an advance on Herat. As we do not believe that the Indian Empire is in danger, we may frankly state the possibilities of the future. It is clear that the Russian troops cannot stop at their present line, however peremptory may be the orders from St. Petersburg. Nothing shows this necessity better than the famous Circular which Prince Gortschakoff sent to the European Powers in 1864 to remove their misgivings. He had been obliged, he said, to draw a line from Lake Issik-kul to a point on the Jaxartes, near the town of Chenkent, but he could not be, and even vehemently declared that she would go no further. Her troops would stop there because they had reached fertile country, and because in Kokand their frontiers had touched a stable State. But, in truth, they had scarcely taken up that position before they were driven southward by the very force which had already brought them so far. Either the people on the frontier would not keep the peace, or the Russian Commanders sought out new causes of quarrel, so new disagreements were followed by a new advance. The line has been, and thus will it be until they shall meet a force as civilized, and therefore as compact, as their own. The Russian Government, it is true, its officers have sometimes been guilty of deliberate aggression, but it pleads that it cannot always restrain their ardour or their ambition; and there is some truth in the excuse. The history of our Indian Empire shows that the orders of the Central Government have not always been strictly obeyed by the Viceroys to whom it intrusts immense and almost uncontrolled power. To a superficial glance there might seem to be less room for such independence in an autocratic State like Russia, but, in truth, there is more. For a Administrative unity is nominal rather than real. Although the Emperor is the monarch of passion, he cannot prevent it from seizing every opportunity of breaking out Motives of economy and prudence prompt him to issue general orders against aggression, but they are not obeyed. Indeed, they are scarcely written with respect, and the conduct of the Government too often raises a suspicion that they are intended for show rather than use. General have been recalled for exceeding their instruction and subjected to momentary disgrace, but they have so soon afterwards been rewarded with honour and power that their colleagues on the frontier are encouraged to follow their glorious example. Such treatment can be explained, however, without the assumption that the Emperor is the victim of duplicity. He must delegate most of his vast power to Ministers and to the heads of his Army, and there are two contending factions in his counsels. One would strenuously endeavour to stop the advance in Central Asia, or, at least to moderate its pace; and he himself is believed to be in favour of this policy. Another, which represents the Old Russian Party, and the Army, would proceed more quickly than ever, and he could not annul its influence even if he would. Having virtually added Khiva to his Empire, he must connect it more closely with the settled part of his dominions than by the precarious line of the Expedition which has gone to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus. When a peculiarly peaceful Emperor is thus driven forward, it is not likely that the rate of advance will slacken if the sceptre should pass to a representative of the Old Russian Party. We must assume that the fate which befell Khiva will some day overtake Merv, and bring the Russian troops up to the Persian frontier.

We say all this the more frankly because our Government cannot bar the way. The Russians would ridicule any attempts to keep them back by the protests of diplomacy. They are more indifferent to despatches than any other civilized people; or, as one of themselves has said, their Foreign Office has learnt to stand fire. Nor could we hem them within their present boundaries by force of arms. It would be sheer madness to push on our troops until we could compete with them for the conquest of Central Asia, and it would be only one degree less foolish to invite a great war at present by planting the outposts of India at Herat. "Masterly inactivity" is after all the policy most embarrassing to Russia as well as the safest for ourselves. She knows that we will not interfere so long as she keeps at an undefined distance from our Western front

the 27th of April, a question having been asked by Sir F. Halliday, as to the interpretation to be placed on the council resolution of the 16th of March last, with regard to the expenditure on the occasion of the visit to India of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it was resolved,—

"That the resolution above referred to is not to be understood as pledging the Council to any expenditure on this account, beyond that which may be incurred on the soil of India."

(Cheers.) That must satisfy the hon. gentleman that the Council of India were perfectly aware of the arrangement proposed, if they did not indeed, originate it. With regard to the illustration dwelt upon by the hon member for Hackney and the hon. member for Peterborough as to the visit of the Sultan, I do not think it a very felicitous one. It was then objected that the country which entertained the Sultan did not pay for that expenditure. But the case of India is the reverse. We are discussing whether India should provide a portion of the expenditure for the Prince's entertainment, and therefore the cases are exactly the reverse. I will call attention to the report of the East India Finance Committee of 1874, on which the hon. members have founded themselves. The Committee state :—

"Your Committee cannot lay down too strongly the position that the English estimates ought not to be relieved at the expense of the Indian revenues but that the Secretary of State for India in Council has the constitutional right of refusing to pay for objects in which he considers that India has no interest. At the same time India, as a component part of the Empire must be prepared to share in the cost of a system the expense of which may be enhanced for Imperial purposes."

That principle is perfectly sound, and instead of the first being as the hon. member for Peterborough supposes, that we are calling upon India to supply a deficit in our own resources, the fact is that all the arrangements were made in India by the Indian authorities before we had either the power or the opportunity of clearly seeing what it was our duty to recommend to the House. It was made known to us that the Prince of Wales wished to visit India if the assent of her Majesty could be obtained, and that it was intended to make no charge on the Exchequer of Great Britain, as the revenues of India would discharge the whole cost of the visit. That being the case, we had to consider the circumstances under that arrangement. We believed ourselves, as the Viceroy was of opinion, that the visit of his Royal Highness might be productive of great advantage, and everyone must feel that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the proudest dominion of the Queen of Great Britain must be productive of results and influences of the most beneficial and advantageous character (cheers.) We had no estimate ever offered to us by the Indian Government of what the cost of entertaining the Prince would be, and it was not our business to present such an estimate; but we took the first opportunity which occurred of expressing our opinion that it would be well that the expenditure in India should be confined to the rites of hospitality, and that it would be our duty to propose to Parliament a sum which we believed would enable to Prince, with other sources of expenditure, to act in a manner becoming his station and in accordance with his generous disposition. (Hear, hear.) We took the advice of men of the greatest experience and intelligence upon this matter, and upon their advice we offered the estimate to the House which, I hope, in a short time will be placed in the hands of the Chairman. I do not know that we could have acted in a manner more prudent or more proper than in taking the course we have adopted. (Hear, hear.) We believe that the advice which we have given to the House on this subject and the proposal which we make are adequate and proper. We believe that they will fulfil entirely their purpose. It is not our intention, nor was it our intention to propose that a regal progress should be made in India as I stated when I first addressed the House, I desired to explain to the House, fully, completely, and accurately, what was the proposal that was submitted for our consideration. It was a visit to India such as I have described under the second head at the commencement of my observations which was submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We considered that proposal with reference to the needs and requirements of which it is susceptible. We have submitted to the House two estimates which fall within our duty. We have informed the House that, with regard to the expenditure in India, it will be borne by the Indian revenue; and we trust that the House will sanction the course we have recommended. (Cheers.) In regard to the resolution of the hon. member for Hackney, I oppose it upon abstract principle, and I oppose it upon particular policy. I think it is one not agreeable or advantageous to India. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be unjust in a financial point of view. In my opinion, it is highly desirable that every part of Her Majesty's dominions should be placed with reference to the illustrious individual whose progress we are now discussing as Canada was, should act as Canada and other portions of Her Majesty's Empire acted, and, therefore, I call upon the House to support Her Majesty's Government in the proposals which we have made. (Cheers.) They are proposals which were well considered. They are proposals which are made with a real knowledge of the necessities of the case. I call upon the House not to confuse their judgment and their purpose by contemplating results which never were anticipated, and a course which it would be most impolitic and ruinous to pursue. (Cheers.) The Prince's visit will in an event highly advantageous, in my mind, to India, to himself, and to the United Kingdom. It can be fulfilled, and will be fulfilled, with adequate lustre and liberality if the course recommended by Her Majesty's Government is pursued, and with confidence I call upon the House to adopt it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone.—The right hon. gentleman and Her Majesty's Government, in opposing the motion which has been made and seconded by my hon. friends, are espousing a cause which may be considered unpopular. Undoubtedly my hon. friend the member for Hackney founds himself upon sentiments, which is respectable in itself, respectable for the character of those who have recommended to us this motion, and respectable for its association with some of our recollections of the history of India that perhaps, are not so entirely honourable to this country as we could wish; and a vague idea that something should be done to make up for the wrongs of past times has probably, without their being conscious of it, formed in the minds of my hon. friends and is at the root of the feeling that India ought to make no contribution to the expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Now, Sir, believing that the arguments of the right hon. gentleman are manly and judicious (hear, hear), I am willing and desirous of taking my own share, whatever it may be, and small as it may be, in any unpopularity attaching to his proposal. (Cheers.) I am convinced the right hon. gentleman would have fallen distinctly into error on the question now before us if he had taken any other course. With respect to this vote in general, I am bound to say that I accept it on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government as to its amount. It is not Her Majesty's Government alone, in my opinion, that have had adequate means of judging of what would be the necessary expense. It belongs to Her Majesty's Government to ask Parliament for a sum which they think adequate. If we thought the demand extravagant, it might have been our duty on that account to object to it; but no one is disposed, I think, to found any such objection on such a ground as that, viewing all the circumstances of the case. (Hear, hear.) But as respects the question now before us, which involves a matter of policy, my hon. friends are entirely in the right in standing their opinion—if they entertain that opinion—that the finances of India should be subjected to no charge in which they expect to find the approaching visit of the Prince. But will that opinion bear examination? The right hon. gentleman has stated the case of Canada. Canada has a large and popular representation. (Opposition cheers.) It appears to be thought, from that cheer, that because India has not a large and popular representation, therefore India ought not to be placed in the case in which Canada was placed. Is that the meaning of the cheer? (Renewed cheers.) Well, then, Sir, I must beg to tell those hon. gentlemen who cheer that if that is the principle and ground on which they cheer, they must be prepared to give effect to that cheer in a different mode and on a very different scale, and on graver occasions than the present. (Hear, hear.) For if India ought not to be charged because she has not popular representation in matters where Canada charges herself, I think the millions of which the right hon. gentleman has significantly spoken will hardly enable those generous legislators adequately to fix the balance between the two countries unless, indeed, they are consistently prepared to apply the same sentiments they seem to entertain. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But India has representation—the best representation we can give her; not representation in a formal or strict sense; but, at all events, India has in this country a body of gentlemen appointed for the special purpose of defending Indian interests, and particularly for the purpose of protecting Indian financial interests. (Hear, hear.) That is the special purpose for which the Indian Council exists, and the right hon. gentleman has to-night given us the interesting information that the Council of India—which all who had had any practical experience of Indian affairs know to be the vigilant guardians of Indian interests—has considered the subject, dealt with it, and expressed its opinion that, with respect to the expenses on the Government of India, some charges should be properly made on the finances of that country. (Cheers.) But is it the amount of the charge that is thought unreasonable? As far as the figures which the right hon. gentleman has given, he has told us that two sums, amounting together to £112,000, are proposed to be borne by the people of this country, and he has told us that about £30,000 is the probable amount of the charge to be imposed upon the finances of India. It will be agreed, I think, that, if any charge is to be imposed, the proportion is not excessive. (Hear, hear.) Now, I venture to add something to what was said by the right hon. gentleman on the proportion observed in the case of Canada. I was myself, I believe, Chancellor of the Exchequer at the period, and, unless I am much mistaken, the amount borne by this country in respect of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada was £16,000, while the amount borne by Canada in the first year was £40,000, to which is to be added a sum voted in the following year of £13,000, making £53,000 voted by Canada as compared with £16,000 provided by England. (Hear, hear.) Can it thus be said that the proportion in the present case is ungenerous so far as the people of India are concerned? (Hear, hear.) I must also point out that considerable difficulty might arise, not merely on the matter of amount, but on a matter of principle—namely, whether the House of Commons is prepared to vote the money of the people of England, and to hand it over to persons holding office in India or to the Indian Council, to be expended with no responsibility to us and with responsibility to the Indian authorities alone. I only, however, glance at that in passing. But now I ask what really lies at the root of this objection? It comes to this—Have the people of India an interest in this visit or not? (hear, hear), and will it tend to promote the interest of India? [Mr. Bigger.—"No."] (Laughter.) The hon gentleman says "No," and no doubt he is prepared with adequate copiousness (laughter) to support that opinion. But this I say, that unless our presence in India is beneficial to the people of India we have no business there at all. (Hear.) If our presence in India is beneficial to the people of India, then an arrangement like this, which we think to be advantageous to both countries is one in which the people of India have a real, legitimate, and general interest; and if they have such an interest in the visit of the Prince of Wales there can be no ground, when we examine the matter in the light of reason, for saying that they ought not to be called upon to bear any part of the expenses. (Cheers.) I wish with regard to this vote to say that we have now had from the right hon. gentleman, even more specifically than on the former occasions, a frank assumption of the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government. It belongs to the Government to make this proposal and to exercise every legitimate control in regard to the expenditure. It belongs to the Government to see that the arrangements of the expedition are such, and that all the measures to be taken for giving it effect are such, as shall be most conducive to the attainment of the purposes it has in view, and most for the credit and honour of the connexion between this country and India. But, leaving upon the Government the responsibility, I readily accede to the proposal that they make with respect to the question now before us. I am sure we should commit a serious error, and should, in fact, be hardly aware of the dangerous nature of the principles we were adopting, perhaps in disguise, if, because we think that India ought to be generously treated, we were to push a sentiment laudable in itself beyond the bounds of reason and justice and to adopt as a doctrine the somewhat vague idea that India should not be called upon to pay any share of expenditure for purposes evidently very beneficial to herself and for purposes which in other and analogous cases have been acknowledged by the free voice of popular Legislatures as perfectly fit and proper to be borne, even in a much larger measure, by the people of those countries whom the Heir Apparent to the British Throne may have been advised or may have thought proper to visit. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Lawson was sorry he could not quite agree with the eloquent speech of the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich, who could hardly succeed in convincing the House that there was much resemblance between the Indian Council and the Canadian Parliament. (Hear.) Although the right hon. gentleman said very truly that these Votes came before the House on the responsibility of the Government and that no other persons were responsible, he could not agree with him in considering that the Government was so implicitly worthy of the support of hon. members. (A laugh.) One thing he did complain of—viz., that important Votes of this nature were not brought in earlier in the Session, and also that the House had not a little more time to consider them. It must have been known for a long time that this visit was in prospect, because the Prime Minister had alluded to correspondence with the Viceroy about it; but, knowing this, the right hon. gentleman did not come down till towards the end of the Session, and had only given a week's notice to the country to consider his proposal. He did not altogether approve the method which his hon. friend the member for Hackney had adopted for meeting this question as being the very best, but still, as his hon. friend, who was well acquainted with India, had deemed it right to move in that direction, he thought there could be no harm in another independent member attempting, in the phrase of the day, to "improve the occasion." (Laughter.) Neither did he agree exactly with the statement made last week by the hon. members for Leicester, Morpeth, and Stafford, who said that the working men took a great interest in this matter. Why, they had reduced themselves to such a condition in that House that many of the people out of doors took no great interest in what they did. (A laugh.) Moreover, he was not at all sure that those hon. gentlemen estimated rightly the opinion of the outside public on this subject. He thought the expedition was, among a large portion of the population very popular. Yet any expedition which was made mysterious and incomprehensible was sure to meet with great approbation. Immediately the newspapers went into ecstacies, and the public mind was much attracted to the scheme. So it was with the North Pole Expedition. Nobody ever stated what good it would do, but everybody was delighted. (A laugh.) Doubtless the visit of the Prince of Wales to India would be equally popular, and would fill the newspapers during the recess. If Her Majesty's Government continued their unwitting expeditions, they would be able to go on till the Conservative reaction had spent itself. (Murmurs.) He objected to the hon. members he had just referred to assuming to speak as special representatives of the working men. The House had quite enough of that. He still thought that if were proved that the expenditure of this money would be for the honour, the interest, and the welfare of England, the working men would be as willing to support it as anybody else. (Hear, hear.) But this was the point which they wanted to ascertain. When any Vote was brought before the House hon. members must, as faithful representatives of the nation, inquire whether the money would be expended for the good of the nation. He was sorry his right hon. friend (Mr. Horsman) had spoken of Divisions on this subject as being unseemly. Why, what did hon. members sit in that House for? The control of the public purse constituted a great power in that House, and he should deeply regret to see the day when the House abandoned its functions of closely scrutinizing the public expenditure. (Hear.) This subject might have been brought before the House in a different manner. The Prime Minister might have come down and informed the House that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales desired to make an expedition for his own proper amusement into the Indian territories. For his own part he was one of those who admired and commiserated Princes. They were people who deserved our sympathy in the position which they held in this country. It was well known that they were debarred from entering on political life; for they would be regarded with jealousy if they did so. If they went into the Army people disregarded any real merits they might possess, and said they were promoted merely because they were Princes. (Hear.) What hard lives Princes led! They were bound day after day to provide vapid amusement for stupid people. ("Oh, oh!") They could not go out of doors without being surrounded by snobs pushing and pushing upon them, and the next day the penny-a-liners devoted columns to describing how these unfortunate individuals spoke, looked, and acted. (Murmurs.) They did all this at our bidding and fulfilled those duties very ably and properly. He was grateful to them, and did not wonder that they grew tired of the dull monotony of laying foundation-stones, opening institutions, uncovering statues, and eating charity dinners. (Laughter.) If, then, the Prime Minister had put the visit on the ground that the Prince wanted relaxation and fresh pastime he should have had great pleasure in supporting the motion. But the Prime Minister asked the House to grant this money as a kind of supplementary Education Vote. He said how desirable it was to educate Princes, and another hon. gentleman said it was well that the future Ruler of India should become acquainted with the people he was one day to govern. Now, the old Constitutional doctrine was that the King reigned but not governed. The Prince of Wales would have nothing to do with the government of India, and it was not in the least necessary for him to travel in India to be educated on that point. If this were an educational vote to teach people how to govern India, why not send out the Prime Minister? (Laughter.) He was quite sure that the right hon. gentleman wanted rest after the enormous mass of legislation he had placed before Parliament (laughter); and he was also quite sure that if such a visit benefited the health of the right hon. gentleman both sides of the House would rejoice. (Cheers.) Then there was a great deal in the character of the right hon. gentleman which would charm the people of India. The oriental brilliancy and splendour of his imagination would attract them as much as it had attracted the nations of Western Europe. (Laughter.) If the Prime Minister would not go—and perhaps he knew quite enough without going—other members of his Administration would benefit by the visit—for example, the President of the Board of Trade, accompanied perhaps by the hon. member for Whitehaven (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.) (Much laughter.) One thing, at all events, they would learn on the voyage—they would become acquainted with shipping. (Laughter.) The educational ground was not, however, the only ground on which the vote was justified. There was the Grand State Pageant theory. But if this were the reason of the Prince's visit, the sum asked for was perfectly ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister said the Prince ought to be placed throughout his travels in a position which would impress the mind of India with the real dignity and influence of his position. Now, for £142,000 you could do nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) All the Grand Moguls and people of whom the House had heard would beat the Prince hollow. (Laughter.) With this paltry £142,000 he could not equal them in pomp and magnificence; and if they outdid him in this way we should be doing more harm than good to our position in India. (Hear, hear.) We took India, by a mixture of force and fraud. We held it now by force, but could only continue to hold it by fair and honest dealing, not by indulging in costly shams. (Hear, hear.) Who asked for this visit? Some allusion had been made to votes for Royal dowries. All such votes, however, were prefaced by a message from the Queen. There had been no such message here. The Council of India did not suggest the visit. It had not been suggested by the people of India or by Indian newspapers. There was only a statement by the Prime Minister that the Viceroy had sent confidential letters home to the Secretary of State. Parliament did not know when or why the Viceroy wrote these letters or what was in them, or whom he recommended as the companions of the Prince. The House of Commons had never before been asked to vote a considerable sum of money upon such paltry and insufficient grounds. What proof was there, too, that the visit would be of any benefit to India? How did Indian Rajahs and Rulers obtain the money for the processions and pageants of which the House had heard? Often by oppressing their subjects. Thus the visit of the Prince of Wales was just as likely to do an injury as a benefit to large portions of the people of India. On the Opposition benches of the House they believed that taxation and representation should, as far as possible, go together. Last week the House was in a great taking because they said that about a million agricultural labourers should have votes, and all the Liberal Party went into the lobby—all except the leaders, of course (laughter)—in favour of that principle. In India 200,000,000 of people were unrepresented, and, small as the sum was, what was done on the occasion of the Sultan's visit had left among them a rankling sore. (Hear, hear.) One word more. Was it wise to bring such votes before the House? He believed that the immense majority of the English people were warmly attached to their Sovereign, and it would be a pity time before any English statesman wrote a pamphlet asking, not Is the Church, but Is the Monarchy of England worth Preserving? (Laughter.) But if you could cause a shadow of a shade of dissatisfaction with Monarchy it was entirely by such votes as these. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "No!") The opponents of the vote were a small minority, but it was a pity that their opinions should be shouted down. They had heard the other side patiently, and they themselves ought also to be listened to. He did not find fault with the Government for submitting this vote. He knew they were compelled to do so; but let the House at all events act in a straightforward manner and refuse a vote which would not benefit India, and which, he feared, would make England ridiculous. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes...	...	379
Noes...	...	67
Majority	...	—312

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The first vote was £60 towards payment of the expenses attending the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

Mr. Macdonald felt it his duty not only to protest against this vote, but to take the sense of the Committee upon it. He did not think this visit of the Prince to India was calculated to promote the honour and lustre of the Empire. His right to speak in the name of the working classes when he opposed this vote having been called in question, he would refer to the opinion expressed on Wednesday night at a meeting held in Leeds, at which he was a visitor, and which was presided over by an alderman. (Laughter.) Well, the position of an alderman was as dignified as that of a squire; an alderman was elected by the voice of the people ("No, no"); well, by the Town Council, who were elected by the people. (Laughter.) Other meetings at Northampton and Stafford had protested against this vote, and he had received resolutions against it from Liverpool, Sheffield, and many other places in London and the country. If only another week or a fortnight had been granted there would have been an unmistakable expression of opinion not only from the working classes, but from the great body of the people ("No, no"), which would have produced a very different feeling among the members of the House. The hon. member for Peterborough had challenged him to justify his right to represent the working classes on that question which it was his unfortunate position to have an idiosyncracy upon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whalley.—I said I should be prepared to meet him before any body of the working classes with the firm belief that I should be enabled to show him he did not truly represent them; and that challenge has not been accepted.

Mr. Macdonald said the hon. member could have taken an opportunity of addressing a meeting at Stafford with that eloquence with which the House was so familiar. The hon. member for the West Riding (Mr. Denison) had denied that he spoke the views of the working classes on this subject, but the hon. member could hardly have been reading the newspapers of the country if he adhered to his opinion. As no sufficient grounds had been adduced for this vote he should ask hon. member to vote against it.

Mr. Bright.—Sir, I cannot but think that the committee has been led off in this discussion to a great many matters which do not bear upon the question. There seems to me to be two questions before the Committee—one is really whether we are to give any sanction to or put any obstacle in the way of this proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India. (Hear, hear.) That is the question before us, because we are asked to decide that the visit shall be paid and to provide the means for paying it. Now, I have no objection to admit that if I had been in the place of the Secretary of State for India or, which is a still bolder figure of speech, if I had been in the place of the right hon. gentleman opposite, when this proposition was first submitted to me, I should have received and considered it with some hesitation and some anxiety. It must be obvious to every person who considers the question that the visit of the heir apparent to the Throne of these kingdoms to India is a matter of considerable importance to that country, and, it may be, of considerable importance to this. There are questions of accidents to life and health, and many circumstances which make it a very important matter for us to consider and determine. Now, although it is quite likely that I might have come to the conclusion that it was not proper to object to it, still I should have come to that conclusion with a good deal of anxiety. But, with regard to this special proposition, I presume it has already the consent of the Queen. Well, we know from a long experience, which we hope may be much longer, how intelligent and how prudent is the conduct of the Queen in all public matters. (Cheers.) Of course we know, from what has been said to-night and the other night, that the proposition has been submitted to the Cabinet, and that it has received their consideration and their approval. We may conclude that it has the approval also of what there is of Indian Government in this country, and I think the right hon. gentleman told us the other night that the Governor-General of India (Lord Northbrook) had expressed an unhesitating approbation of the proposed visit of the Prince. Well, if that be so, it would be very presumptuous for me to put my opinion, even if I still had any doubts, against the proposition now before us. I give up any hesitation I had. (Hear.) I believe my opinion is not at all to be put in opposition to or in comparison with the opinions of those to whom I have referred; and therefore I am willing to believe, and do believe—at least I do most strongly hope—that the visit is a wise one and that it will tend in the main to useful purposes both for India and England. (Hear, hear.) Then, if the visit is agreed upon, what sort of a visit shall it be? The right hon gentleman described two kinds of visits—one a great regal or imperial progress through the different Provinces of India; the other that more modest sort of journey and arrangement which the Government had consented to and proposed. But there is another mode which for aught I know the hon. member for Stafford might like to see adopted. For surely you could not say that under no circumstances should the Prince leave this country, or that, if he left it, under no circumstances should he go to India. Now, unless he goes to India with a single portmanteau and carpet bag (laughter), as many gentlemen in this House might go, it is obvious to my mind that between the various modes of journeying that which the Government has approved and offered to the House is the one which really meets the common sense and propriety of the occasion. (Cheers.) It it were any other of the sons of the Queen the case might be somewhat different, but the Prince of Wales is the Heir Apparent to the Throne of these kingdoms, and you cannot, in his travels through India, divest him of that character and that position. A man being heir to the Throne of his Empire, he now puts in the other than the only proper position, as every man is aware, it will prove beneficial to the Prince himself—to undertaken mainly for public objects, and on the suggestion of the Viceroy. And there can be no doubt it will lead to good results in India. We do not, indeed, endorse Mr. Bright's statements as to the manner in which the natives are treated by Englishmen, or believe that they require to receive lessons of courtesy from his Royal Highness. On that point Sir George Campbell spoke out strongly; and it will not be denied that on such a matter he speaks with authority. But the presence of their future ruler will unquestionably impress the imagination both of princes and people, and tend to strengthen the relations of England with India. Not many persons will be found to sit on a throne in which the bigger as to the benefits of English rule in Hindustan; and whatever helps to base that rule on a firmer and deeper ground must be to the advantage of the natives even more than that of the dominant country. It is solely because India is thus directly interested in the matter, and because the Prince of Wales is the guest of India, that she is asked to bear a small part of the cost. It is true that she has had to bear, as England has, all analogous charges, because, to express her desires through direct representatives; but it is of high importance that the Indian Council, whose business it is to look after Indian interests, cordially approves what is being done. And there is no reason to doubt that the Hindoos themselves, if they could be consulted, would admit that their desires had been perfectly interpreted. It is to be hoped, therefore, we shall hear no more of the Government acting in a shabby spirit. The Government knows very well that the English people would gladly make any sacrifice demanded of them; but it considers that it would be unfair to India, and adopting a questionable principle, to ask them to pay the whole expense of a visit that only partly concerns them.—*Globe.*

(*Globe*, July 16.)

Once more last night Mr. Macdonald assumed to speak in the name of the working class, and to assert that they wholly disapprove the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He expressed this conviction with a sort of mysterious solemnity, as if the opinion of the working class were the sole consideration to be taken into account. Of course the working classes, like all other ranks, have a perfect right to come to conclusions of their own on questions of public importance; but even if they were unanimous, they are not the whole community. They form only one section of the nation, and their judgment, in the determination of events, is only one of many factors. This is a very elementary truth; but it is apparently a truth that men like Mr. Macdonald need to be occasionally reminded of. After all, there is no evidence that he had any power to speak for the working class. It is high time we should understand by what right any individual member arrogates to himself the functions of a mouthpiece for some particular body of his countrymen. What means has Mr. Macdonald taken to find out the opinions of those whom he affects to represent? Even if a few so-called "leaders" have expressed narrow views, does it necessarily follow that they accurately reflect the sympathies of the great body of workmen? The real fact seems to be that the vast majority of the whole community are of one mind in the matter, and not only approve the proposed visit, but desire that all preparations for it shall be on a generous scale. On this point the vote of the House of Commons may be taken as perfectly representing the wish of the nation. On the smaller question whether or not India should bear any portion of the expense, it is also pretty certain that the vote of last night will meet general approval. We confess we have some sympathy with those who would gladly see the entire burden borne by the English taxpayer; and we have already given expression to that view. However, childish to accuse the Government of niggardliness in the scheme it has proposed. The English revenue would be very slightly affected by a charge of £30,000 or £50,000; and if it were merely the saving of money that was in question there could be no dispute as to the party who should pay the bill. But the Government acts as it does on the ground that a principle of some importance is involved. The question, as every one must see, is whether the Prince himself—is undertaken Viceroy. And there can be no doubt it will lead to good results in India. We do not, indeed, endorse Mr. Bright's statements as to the manner in which the natives are treated by Englishmen, or believe that they require to receive lessons of courtesy from his Royal Highness. On that point Sir George Campbell spoke out strongly; and it will not be denied that on such a matter he speaks with authority. But the presence of their future ruler will unquestionably impress the imagination both of princes and people, and tend to strengthen the relations of England with India. Not many persons will be found to sit on a throne in which the bigger as to the benefits of English rule in Hindustan; and whatever helps to base that rule on a firmer and deeper ground must be to the advantage of the natives even more than that of the dominant country. It is solely because India is thus directly interested in the matter, and because the Prince of Wales is the guest of India, that she is asked to bear a small part of the cost. It is true that she has had to bear, as England has, all analogous charges, because, to express her desires through direct representatives; but it is of high importance that the Indian Council, whose business it is to look after Indian interests, cordially approves what is being done. And there is no reason to doubt that the Hindoos themselves, if they could be consulted, would admit that their desires had been perfectly interpreted. It is to be hoped, therefore, we shall hear no more of the Government acting in a shabby spirit. The Government knows very well that the English people would gladly make any sacrifice demanded of them; but it considers that it would be unfair to India, and adopting a questionable principle, to ask them to pay the whole expense of a visit that only partly concerns them.—*Globe.*

Once more last night Mr. Macdonald assumed to speak in the name of the working class, and to assert that they wholly disapprove the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He expressed this conviction with a sort of mysterious solemnity, as if the opinion of the working class were the sole consideration to be taken into account. Of course the working classes, like all other ranks, have a perfect right to come to conclusions of their own on questions of public importance; but even if they were unanimous, they are not the whole community. They form only one section of the nation, and their judgment, in the determination of events, is only one of many factors. This is a very elementary truth; but it is apparently a truth that men like Mr. Macdonald need to be occasionally reminded of. After all, there is no evidence that he had any power to speak for the working class. It is high time we should understand by what right any individual member arrogates to himself the functions of a mouthpiece for some particular body of his countrymen. What means has Mr. Macdonald taken to find out the opinions of those whom he affects to represent? Even if a few so-called "leaders" have expressed narrow views, does it necessarily follow that they accurately reflect the sympathies of the great body of workmen? The real fact seems to be that the vast majority of the whole community are of one mind in the matter, and not only approve the proposed visit, but desire that all preparations for it shall be on a generous scale. On this point the vote of the House of Commons may be taken as perfectly representing the wish of the nation. On the smaller question whether or not India should bear any portion of the expense, it is also pretty certain that the vote of last night will meet general approval. We confess we have some sympathy with those who would gladly see the entire burden borne by the English taxpayer; and we have already given expression to that view. However, childish to accuse the Government of niggardliness in the scheme it has proposed. The English revenue would be very slightly affected by a charge of £30,000 or £50,000; and if it were merely the saving of money that was in question there could be no dispute as to the party who should pay the bill. But the Government acts as it does on the ground that a principle of some importance is involved. The question, as every one must see, is whether the Prince himself—is undertaken mainly for public objects, and on the suggestion of the Viceroy. And there can be no doubt it will lead to good results in India. We do not, indeed, endorse Mr. Bright's statements as to the manner in which the natives are treated by Englishmen, or believe that they require to receive lessons of courtesy from his Royal Highness. On that point Sir George Campbell spoke out strongly; and it will not be denied that on such a matter he speaks with authority. But the presence of their future ruler will unquestionably impress the imagination both of princes and people, and tend to strengthen the relations of England with India. Not many persons will be found to sit on a throne in which the bigger as to the benefits of English rule in Hindustan; and whatever helps to base that rule on a firmer and deeper ground must be to the advantage of the natives even more than that of the dominant country. It is solely because India is thus directly interested in the matter, and because the Prince of Wales is the guest of India, that she is asked to bear a small part of the cost. It is true that she has had to bear, as England has, all analogous charges, because, to express her desires through direct representatives; but it is of high importance that the Indian Council, whose business it is to look after Indian interests, cordially approves what is being done. And there is no reason to doubt that the Hindoos themselves, if they could be consulted, would admit that their desires had been perfectly interpreted. It is to be hoped, therefore, we shall hear no more of the Government acting in a shabby spirit. The Government knows very well that the English people would gladly make any sacrifice demanded of them; but it considers that it would be unfair to India, and adopting a questionable principle, to ask them to pay the whole expense of a visit that only partly concerns them.—*Globe.*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do Do 6 do 5 "
Do Do 12 do 6 "

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET, a well-furnished Upper-storey Commodious HOUSE, situated at Breach Candy Road. Rent very moderate.

Also to let, Commodious Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kumbal Road, near Gibbet's Road, lately vacated by E. DESCHAMPS, Esq. Apply to the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1 Double-barrel Breech-loading Rifle, Dousall's Lock-fast 12 Bore in Case, complete, with Forsyth's Swedding Machine.

JUST RECEIVED REAL MOCHA COFFEE.
Apply to the Undersigned.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 25th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or REFERENCE for Payment in Bombay

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 130 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLENS, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement
Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, Stationery,
Cutlery, Perfumery,
Carriages, Books,
Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty poun